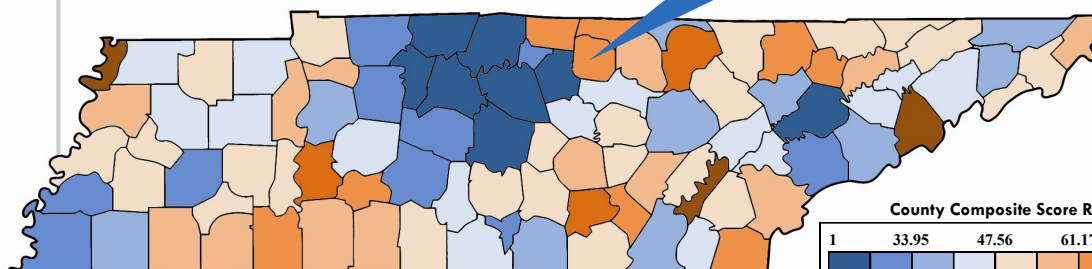


The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: JACKSON COUNTY

2012



County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

INSIDE

Overview	Pg 1
Earnings & Employment	Pg 2
Education & Living	Pg 3
About the Council and this Report	Pg 4

Population (2010): **10,984**Pop. Density: **36/square mile**Seat of Government: **Gainesboro**Largest City: **Gainesboro**

Down
from
52nd

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Hardeman	76	Employment and Earnings Composite	55.20	68 ▼
McNairy	77	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$26,639	62 ▲
Grainger	78	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	84.46%	13 ▼
Houston	79	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	57.0%	89 ▼
Johnson	80	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	7.0%	23 ▲
Clay	81	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	24.7%	89 ▼
Polk	82	Economic Autonomy Composite	76.63	93 ▼
Hardin	83	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	22.4%	61 ▲
Lewis	84	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	9.2%	87 ▼
Jackson	85	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	70.2%	90 ▼
Sequatchie	86	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.41%	54 ▼
Union	87	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	17.7%	84 ▼
Campbell	88	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	22.4%	68 ▲
Macon	89	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	59.9%	85 ▼
Perry	90	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	69	84 ▼
Fentress	91	County Overview: Women in Jackson County added a significant amount to their median income between 2000 and 2010, and continue to maintain one of the smaller wage gaps in the state. These factors, along with a relatively low and slow-growing unemployment rate, have contributed positively to economic autonomy among women in Jackson. Small gains in education have also been positive, but far smaller than those seen in most counties. Ultimately, poor relative growth and deteriorating living standards have dragged Jackson from 52nd to 85th in overall rankings.		
Grundy	92			
Cocke	93			
Meigs	94			

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

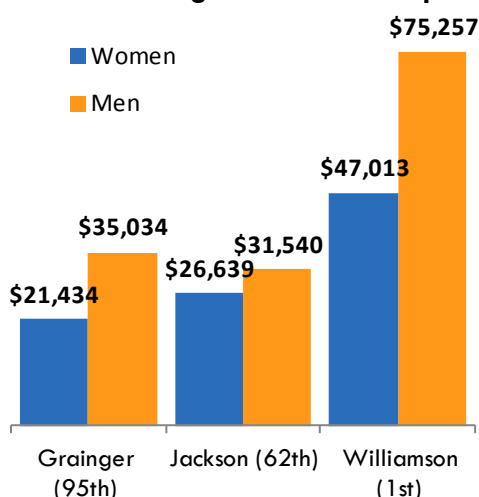
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Jackson County

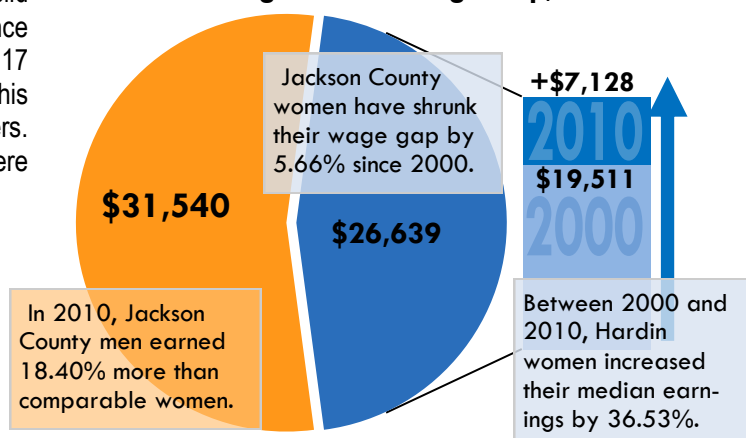
▲ Earnings

Jackson County women have experienced a solid increase of 36.53 percent in median income since 2000. As a result of this growth, Hardin improved 17 ranks to 62nd in this indicator, though women in this county still earn less in 2010 than most of their peers. Male incomes grew by only 27 percent, and were ranked 84th among men in the state.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



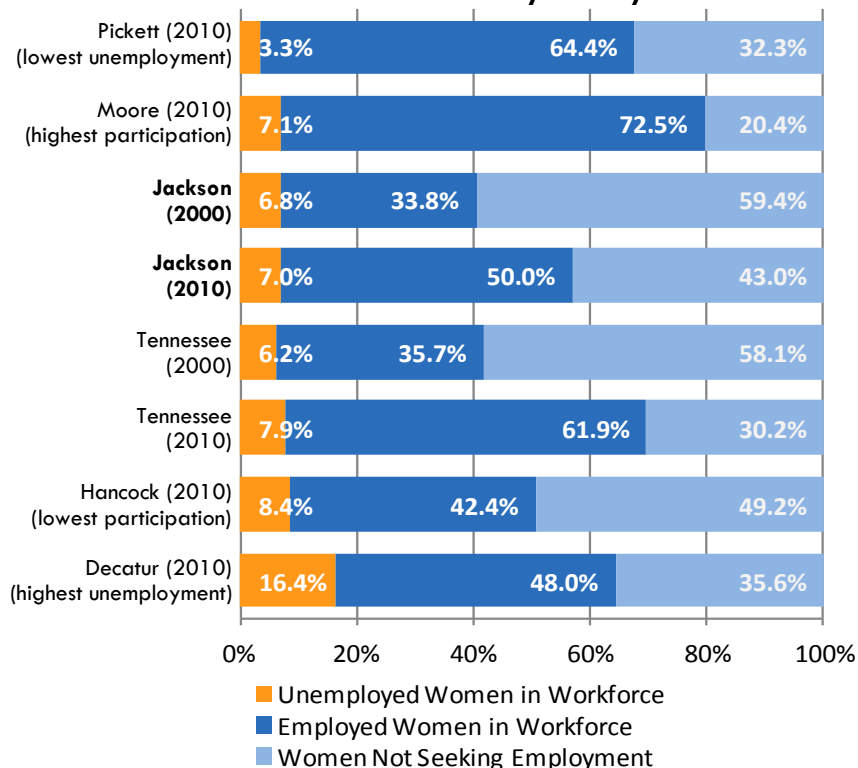
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



Adding \$7,128 to their median income was enough for women in the county to shrink their wage gap by 5.66 percent and move up from 13th to 5th in this indicator between 2000 and 2010. Despite having one of the smallest wage gaps in the state, local women in the county were estimated to earn only 84.46 percent of what local men made in 2010; corresponding to a shortfall of \$4,901 annually. Regardless of relative wages, both men and women in Jackson County continue to earn significantly less than statewide rates for their respective groups.

◆ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year

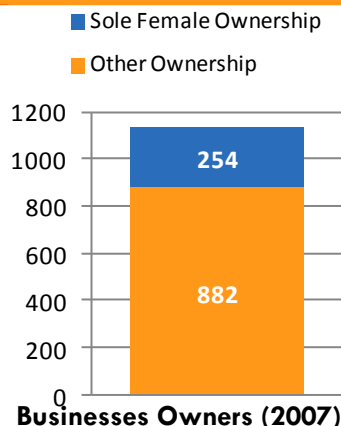


Women in Jackson County participate in the workforce at the sluggish rate of 57 percent, dropping 23 spots to 89th between 2000 and 2010. While participation grew to be 16.4 percent higher in 2010, women in the county still participate at a much lower rate than women statewide, and lag behind Hardin County men in this category by 13 percent.

Though local women joined the workforce at much higher rates in 2010, unemployment grew only slightly larger, to 7 percent. This is 0.9 less than the statewide figure, and improved in rank from 59th to 23rd.

Contrary to the experience in many counties, men in Jackson County are more likely than women to be unemployed—at a rate of 11.7 percent—and 2.9 percent of single mothers with young children are searching. These rates are reversed in much of the state, to the disadvantage of households with children.

The Status of Women in: Jackson County



Managerial positions held by women in Jackson County have decreased by 2.2 percent since 2000. Because most counties in the state grew in this category, Jackson fell significantly, from 54th to 89nd, and now trails the statewide estimate by nearly eight percent.

Business ownership, however, increased by 5.6 percent as a portion of total businesses, and Jackson gained ground in this indicator's rankings, rising 12 spots to 61st, between 2000 and 2007. Jackson also trailed statewide rates by only 0.2 percent in this indicator; a statistical tie.

Women At Work

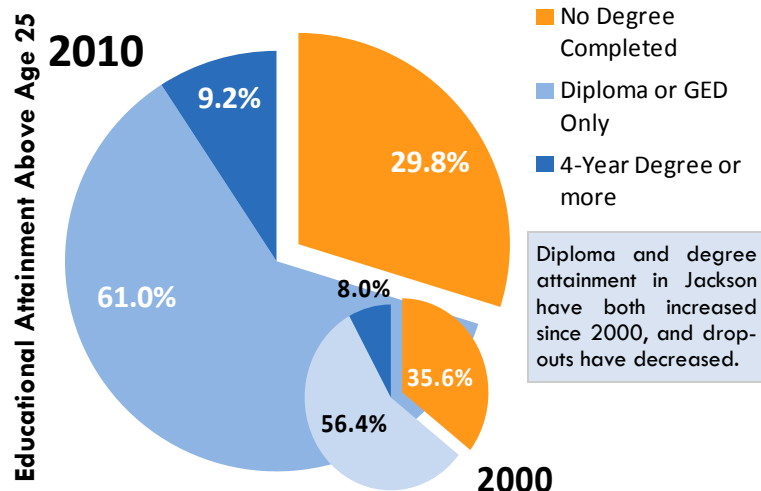
Business Management

The incidence of women managers in Jackson County decreased from 26.9% to 24.7% between 2000 and 2010.

Business Ownership

The percentage of women business owners in the county increased, however, from 16.8% to 22.4% between 2000 and 2007.

Education



Jackson County women have sunken further in academic rankings since 2000, despite modest gains.

The proportion of women holding four year degrees, for example, has increased by 1.2 percent, but this rate was outpaced by many counties, resulting in a drop from 77th to 87th in this category.

The percentage of women holding diplomas increased in the county by 5.8 percent, but this, too, trailed behind several counties and dropped 16 spots to 90th.

Jackson's teenage girls dropped out at a rate of 0.41 percent in the 2011-2012 school year, ranking 54th in the state.

Living

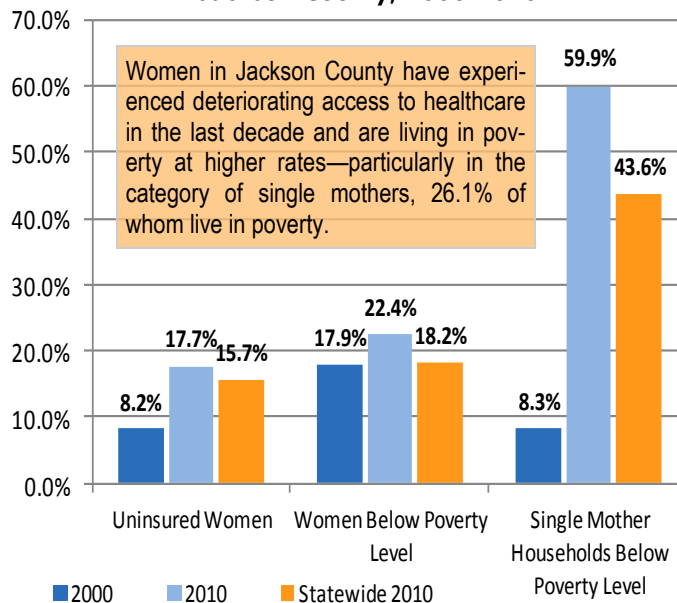
Between 2000 and 2010, women in Jackson County endured diminishing health care access and sizeable increases in poverty rates.

Of women in the county age 65 and under, over one in six were uninsured in 2010, doubling the rate from 2000. As a result, local women were 2 percent less likely to be insured than the average woman in Tennessee, and Jackson fell from 48th to 84th in this indicator.

Overall poverty among women has grown at a slower rate, increasing 4.5 percent between 2000 and 2010. Jackson also outpaced this state rate in 2010, by 4.2 percent. Despite this, the county improved four spots in relative rankings, to 68th.

Single mothers were much more acutely affected by statewide trends and were more than seven times as likely to live in poverty in 2010 as in 2000. At a rate of 59.9 percent, single mothers were also more than three times as likely to live in poverty as the average woman in Tennessee. Jackson plummeted to 85th in this indicator.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Jackson County, 2000-2010



About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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